



*The role of the Al-EuldjBaylar Bayat in supporting Algerian Islamic-  
Ottoman solidarity.*

*"Euldj Ali" as a case study.*

*Known also as Occhiali, Uluj Ali or Uluç Ali\**

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**Abstract:**

The "Al'aelaj" formed an important social class in Algerian society during the Ottoman era. Among them was "Euldj Ali," who unified Algeria, organized its administration, army and developed its navy. He also governed Tlemcen in 1557 AD, Tripoli in the West in 1565 AD, and Algiers in 1568 AD. He confronted the Christians with the Djerba campaign in 1560 AD and the siege of Malta in 1561 AD and helped the Muslims of Andalusia in February 1568 AD and October 1571 AD. He conquered Tunisia permanently in 1574 AD. He supported the Ottoman Empire with the Battle of Lepanto in 1571 AD. He tried to conquer Morocco also. With his death, the Beylerbey system, which made its rulers true kings with extensive power, ended in Algeria and was replaced by the "pashas" system. The Ottoman fleet began to lose its strength and position. Thus, the path of a Christian boy turned into a Muslim man, a sailor with high qualifications that qualified him to assume high leadership positions in Algeria.

**Keywords:** *Euldj Ali; Algeria; Tunisia; Lepanto; Andalusia; Ottoman Empire*

## I. INTRODUCTION

### I. Introduction

The sixteenth century A.D. witnessed radical transformations at the political level throughout the Mediterranean due to the Islamic-Christian conflict led by both the Ottoman Empire and Spain. This conflict included the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean, resulting in Muslim prisoners in Christian cities. In contrast, Islamic cities became crowded with Christian prisoners.

The number of Muslim prisoners who converted to Christianity is considered small compared to the number of Christian prisoners who converted to Islam. Their number was large; they converted to Islam and formed an important social class called "al'aelaj".

Over time, these people embodied their Islam on the ground, which allowed them to rise to high positions, and then their role emerged with great deeds that allowed them to enter history through its great gate.

The emergence of the Al'aelaj represents a mixture of civilizations and the transfer of customs and traditions. They also contributed to defending Algeria and supporting the Ottoman Empire, developing the Algerian navy, confronting foreign campaigns, eliminating internal strife, liberating and unifying Algeria, supporting the revolutions and migration of Andalusians, adding new territories to the Ottoman Empire, and liberating the countries of the Arab Maghreb.

Among these figures is "Euldj Ali", who is considered a model for the category of Al'aelaj, as he played a large and prominent role in changing the scene of events during the sixteenth century (A.D. 16). Historical Arab studies ignored him, except for a few. While in foreign studies and literature, many have written at length about the history of Algeria in the Ottoman era and the history of "Euldj Ali" in detail. The most notable work is the book of the Spanish author Diego Huido: *History of The Kings of Algeria* (F.D. de Haédoabbé de Fromesta, 1881) and De Fontin-Maxange in his book *"Euldj Ali, The Battle of the Barbary Pirate"* (Defontin-Maxange, 1930.)

Accordingly, what are the most important features of his personality? What are his most important political and military solidarity actions with the Ottoman Empire?

#### 1 - Short biography

He is known as "Euldj Ali, (Sameh, 1989)". In foreign studies and literature, he is referred to as "Euldj Ali" or "Aluch" or "oulouch" or "ochali", and his name in the Arabic language differed, as he may be found under the name "Oulouch Ali" or "Kilij Ali", but better known as "Euldj Ali". He was the 19th ruler in the order of the Baylers of Algeria (F.D. de HaédoabbédeFromesta, 1881.) (Luca Galini.) (Youssef, 1988)

He was born in the village of Licatilli in Calabria, near Cape Colonne in southeastern Italy, in 1508 AD. He had a very low-income family that took hinting as a profession (Belhamissi, 1986).

From a young age, he helped his parents (Faris), so he worked from a young age as a fisherman and then as a navigator on ships (Sameh, 1989). Since his childhood, he has been fond of the seas. He intended to become a Catholic priest, and it seems that his parents chose this speciality for him (Youssef et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988).

Euldj Ali was between 12 and 20 years old when he was arrested. With a strong build, his new master tied him up with the rest of the Christian prisoners, and he became known

among the sailors as "Ali Al-Fartas" because of his bald head (Al-Mazari, 1990).

### 3 - His conversion to Islam

It is said that the reason for his conversion to Islam was that he was subjected to the ridicule of his fellow Christian prisoners because of his disability. At the same time, some believed that his conversion to Islam was to take revenge on one of the Turks who mistreated him (Abbad, 2007).

It seems that the period he spent as a captive among the Muslims - approximately 14 years - was sufficient for him to convert to Islam with conviction at the age of thirty-four, and he chose a new name and became called "Euldj Ali". After that, he became an assistant to "Ali Ahmed Rais" on his ship. He quickly emerged as a naval man, and his share of the spoils and wealth increased, so he bought a ship and became one of the richest people, working on his account (Fares D.).

He worked for Hassan Pasha and was one of his truest and bravest captains. Most books have described him as a firm, knowledgeable, sober, and strong man (Youssef et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988). Therefore, within a short period, he rose to positions and high status (Amer, 1989).

### 4-His works before assuming the position of Algeria Emir

Before assuming the position of Emir of Algeria, he excelled in various fields, especially the maritime field.

#### 4-1 :Commander of Tlemcen Province in 1557 AD

Because of his loyalty and devotion to Hassan Pasha bin Khair al-Din, he entrusted Euldj Ali with the governorship of Tlemcen (Defontin-Maxange, 1930). He led numerous campaigns against the Spanish in 1557 AD (Al-Milli, 1976). Then, he participated in the attack on Mostaganem in 1558 AD, where he helped Hassan Pasha's forces, cutting off the Spanish army's land supply line. He also ordered the Arabs near the region not to supply the Spaniards with supplies (Youssef et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988). On August 26, 1558 AD, while the battle was intense, the forces of "Euldj Ali" were on the right of the Christian forces (Al-Madani, 1976), and the battle ended with the defeat of the Spanish forces.

#### -2-Djerba Campaign 1560 AD

In 1560 AD, the Christian forces in Malta organized a military campaign on the islands of Djerba and Tripoli to seize them from the Ottomans. They left in February 1560 AD for the island, at a time when "Darguth Pasha" returned to Tripoli from Djerba with his knights and sent "Euldj Ali" (Russian, 1991) to Istanbul. He called for help, and the Sultan responded.

After the arrival of the Ottoman fleet, led by "Biyali Pasha," it defeated the Christian fleet near Djerba on the night of (May 10-11, 1560 AD), and captured 19 "galliotas." "Andrei Doria" fled the field, leaving the princes of Europe to become prisoners in the hands of the Ottomans (Al-Daghaym, 1994). Euldj Ali demonstrated his courage and defensive strength, which qualified him to become governor of the Sikala Sanjak of Izmir.

#### 4-3Euldj Ali's contribution to the siege of Malta in 1561 AD

At the end of 1561 AD, a campaign of the Knights of Malta descended at night on Ahmed's Palace (in Misrata - West Tripoli) and plundered the site, then left, carrying 65 prisoners, most of whom were women and children. In the spring of 1564 AD, the knights seized a small ship belonging to the coast of (Berberia) and two ships for shipping; they were carrying equipment from Astana to Darguth in Tripoli. The same year, a large Turkish ship was

attacked from Istanbul to Venice in the Adriatic Sea (Al-Talisi, 1991).

After this incident, the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent decided to send Firman\* (a royal mandate or decree) to participate in the siege (Boaziz, 2007) to punish the Knights of Malta who stood in the way of the Ottoman expansions with a military campaign, led by the Serdar "Mustafa Pasha" and "Biyali Pasha." The campaign consisted of two hundred naval vessels and fifty naval vessels. A thousand men arrived before the island on May 18, 1565 AD, and found the knights holed up in Saint Almo, Saint Michele, and Saint Angelo.

Hassan Pasha bin Khair al-Din departed from Algeria with 25 ships and 3,000 sailors. They were supported by "Euldj Ali" with Egyptian forces from Alexandria, numbering 900 soldiers specialized in siege warfare, and six ships (Defontin-Maxange, *Alger avant la conquête*, Eudj Ali Corsaire Barbaresque Beglier- Bey D'Afrique et Grand-Amiral, 1930.) On May 30, 1565 AD, "Darguth Pasha" arrived from Tripoli to Malta with 13 pieces, two galliots, and one thousand four hundred armed men (Al-Talisi).

During the siege on June 23, 1565 AD, near the Saint Almo Tower, Darghouth was hit by shrapnel in the head and died. Then, on June 30, 1565 AD, Euldj Ali sailed to Tripoli on board fifteen ships to bring supplies and transport. He had Darguth Rais's body with him and returned to Malta. The campaign official was convinced that "Euldj Ali" was the right man in these circumstances (Mahma, 2011-2012), where his role during the attack emerged and shined (Beck, 1981).

The siege lasted four months and cost the Ottomans heavy losses, which forced them to break it (Russian, translated and presented by Khalifa Muhammad al-Talisi, 1991) after the loss of nearly twenty thousand men, in contrast to the losses of the knights, which totalled 600 individuals

4-4 -Ali, governor of Western Tripoli (1565 AD)

In 1553 AD, "Darguth Pasha" had appointed Baylerbaya to Tripoli. He was accompanied by "Euldj Ali" (Yusuf et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy. a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history. supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saad Allah, 1988). When he was martyred in 1565 AD, Euldj Ali succeeded him in charge of Tripoli (Defontin-Maxange, *Alger avant la conquête*, EudjAliCorsaire Barbaresque Beglier-Bey D'Afrique et Grand-Amira, 1930). He had to face difficult tasks to subjugate the rebellious Arabs of the interior. In 1567 AD, he subjugated the people of Tajoura and Tawergha and forced them to pay taxes. He also raided all the ships belonging to the enemy and strengthened himself and his position. Among his achievements is the square tower to defend the wall adjacent to Bab al-Manshiya (Al-Talisi et al., *Libya from the Arab Conquest until 1911*, 1991).

-Appointing him governor of Algeria

If it were not for the methods followed by sultans appointing their favourites, Euldj Ali would have been ruler of Algeria from an early time. As a result of his participation in many campaigns and naval battles, the Ottoman Sultan Baylerbey appointed him over Algeria in March 1568 AD (Defontin-Maxange, *Alger avant la conquête*, EudjAliCorsaire Barbaresque Beglier-Bey D'Afrique et Grand-Amiral, 1930.), succeeding "Muhammad bin Salih Rais, who ruled Algeria on Dhul-Hijjah 974 AH / 1567 AD.

When he went to Algeria to receive the deputation, he was warmly received, and two ships headed to meet him. He was presented with a horse decorated with jewels, precious cloth, and expensive gifts (Galibert, 1844). Janissary officials also welcomed him, led by the Agha, and 1,500 artillery rounds were fired from various ships and fortresses to greet him.

6-His works as a governor of Algeria

6-1 :His internal policy

In addition to unifying the country and organizing the administration, Euldj Ali established a military system through militias consisting of 5,000 Ottomans, which he divided into 200 divisions, each division containing 25 men, known as the Ujaq.

He also created the position of BeyBey, or responsible for the storehouse, for six months, not exceeding a year at most, and introduced into his service the three Beyliks of Tetari - Oran - Constantine.

6-2 :His marine works

6-2-1 :Helping the Muslims of Andalusia (February 1568 AD - October 1571 AD)

Euldj Ali began by organizing a large-scale campaign against the Spanish forces to expel them from the Algerian coast. He prepared a large force from the land and naval army and directed them against Oran. He mobilized fourteen thousand Turkish soldiers and sixty thousand Algerians and directed them to Mazagran and Mostaganem. Before that, one thousand and four hundred carriers loaded with gunpowder and military ammunition arrived to attack the Spaniards in Oran (Al-Milli M., *Ancient and Modern History of Algeria*, 1976).

During the reign of Euldj Ali, Algeria began to respond to the Muslims of Andalusia to help them in their revolution (Al-Sabbagh, 1975). The Moriscos sent Partel twice to discuss the real conditions, the type of aid, and the method of planning to carry out unified military attacks against Christian Spain (Al-Tamimi, 1989,...), and he corresponded with Euldj Ali. He appealed to the Ottoman Sultan and sought his sympathy due to his firm belief that reclaiming Andalusia would strengthen the Ottoman fleet (Wolff, 2009), which met with his approval, as he agreed in 1569 AD to send some weapons and ammunition as much as possible.

After secretly agreeing with the Andalusians in April 1568 AD to declare the revolution, he sent them some weapons and volunteers (Ozotona, 1988), which consisted of weapons, ammunition, and men. Six Algerian ships docked on the shores of Almería in 1568 AD, carrying military equipment and 40 naval vessels loaded with soldiers. However, the initiative failed (Al-Madani, "The Collapse of Andalusia and the Position of the Islamic Countries and Istanbul on It," 1975) due to a storm that destroyed most of it (Zaki, 2012). Only six Algerian ships were able to reach the shores of Spain, loaded with military supplies, including weapons and gunpowder, with a group of fighters, followed by sending cannons and ammunition in January 1569, in addition to hundreds of Janissary soldiers.

Thereafter, the Muslims chose the winter season to declare the revolution in Andalusia, and they set Easter Day in the year 1568 AD as the day for the launch of the revolution. The rebel force consisted of twenty thousand armed men at a time when "Euldj Ali" was not anticipating it. The revolution achieved a wide resonance and extended to southern Andalusia (Defontin -Maxange, *Algeria avant la conquête*, Eudj Ali Corsaire Barbaresque Beglier-Bey D'Afrique et Grand-Admiral, 1930.).

After the break of the revolution, its leader, Muhammad bin Umayyah, sent his brother Abdullah to Istanbul to ask for help. He passed through Algeria and was warmly received by Euldj Ali, who presented him with some gifts, then sent him to the Ottoman Sultan, who sent a message to Euldj Ali again with soldiers and equipment for assisting the people of Andalusia. Euldj Ali sent an Algerian-Ottoman fleet that included thirty-eight warships (Al-Madani, "The Collapse of Andalusia and the Position of the Islamic Countries and Istanbul on It," 1975), but the revolution's lack of internal popular support made it doomed to failure (Mercie, 1891). It is said that the Spanish leader, Don Juan of Austria, used various brutal means starting in June 1569 AD. He transported 3,500 Moriscos from Granada to areas far from the city and imprisoned them in Castile (Fernand, 1982).

Euldj Ali tried to renew the aid, but Sultan Selim II (1566-1574 AD) summoned him to

repel a massive Christian attack (Al-Milli M., *Ancient and Modern History of Algeria*, 1976). In October 1570 AD, he was able to land four Thousands of riflemen on the Andalusian coast, and the war continued between the Andalusian-Algerian revolutionaries and the Spanish Christians until (Al-Madani, 1975) the Ottoman naval fleet exhausted its forces.

#### 6-2-2 :Conquest of Tunis in October 1569 AD

Since Charlecan, the Hafsid ruler, the BeyBey, restored Hassan to the throne in 1535 AD and took control of Goulette after losing 87 ships and 300 boats (Rousseau, 1980). Tunisia has sometimes oscillated between alliance with the Ottomans or the Spanish at other times (Mustafa, 1996). The people's hatred for this imposed authority intensified, and they revolted against him. His son, called "Ahmed" or "Hamida," led a movement of discontent against him, so "Al-Hassan" resorted to the Spaniards asking for their help, but he was defeated by his son "Hamida" and fell prisoner with his son (Al-Milli M., *The Ancient and Modern History of Algeria*, 1976) and took over. "Hamida" ruled Tunisia, and he did nothing to expel the Spaniards from La Goulette, where Spanish cannons were stationed and posed a threat and danger to Tunisia. "Hamida" burdened the people with heavy taxes, which prompted the people to seek the help of "Alj Ali," including Tayeb Al-Khidhar. (El-khorouf, 1983,) to save them from their unjust ruler. Their first correspondence with him was in 1568 AD, when he became the ruler of Algeria (Al-Jilali, 1995).

In October 1569 AD, Euldj Ali left his successor, Mami Qorso, as governor of Algeria and answered the call of Tunisia with an army consisting of five thousand soldiers armed with rifles and seven thousand volunteer soldiers from the Amrawa, Qarfa, and Suwayd tribes (Dinar, 1869.) When he reached the city of Beja, he encountered Hamida's forces, numbering thirty thousand, which he defeated thanks to his intelligence and cunning. He was aware that among those who called for help from him were the commanders and soldiers, and therefore, from the first shots, the military forces abandoned "Hmida" and joined "Euldj Ali". So, he fled to the city of Tunis and found it locked in his face, so he headed towards the Spaniards in La Goulette (Gomorra, (2002) accompanied by his wife, daughter, and 25 servants, carrying money and jewellery, but many residents followed him and seized much of what he was carrying.

Euldj Ali entered the Kasbah of Tunisia at the end of 1569 AD, thus ending the Hafsid presence. He called for peace among the people and took the pledge of allegiance from the country's people to Sultan Selim II (Al-Shalak, 2002). The railway was struck in his name, and the leader "Ramadan" was installed nationwide. In this regard, the author of the book *Al-Mu'nis in Akhbar Africa and Tunisia* stated, "And when the country was prepared, Pasha Ali returned to Algeria and left a group of Turks and Zawawi in the country to maintain it. he succeeded the commander of Ramadan as ruler of the country" (Dinar, 1869). He put in it a military garrison of between 3,000-5,000 men (DaumasGrammont et al. *sous la Domination Turque*, 1887), distributed among two hundred battalions, each of which consists of 25 men called "Al-Wajaq" commanded by a man called "Awjak Bashi." He also seized some coastal cities, except for La Goulette, whose Spanish governor, "Paccental," showed violent resistance due to his support of Spanish military supplies (t, *L' Algérieancienne et moderne*) and the preoccupation of the Ottoman fleet with the conquest of Cyprus. After spending the winter in Tunisia, he returned to Algeria on February 1, 1570 AD, intending to recover La Goulette. However, upon his arrival in Algeria, his relationship with the Janissaries deteriorated; claiming that he was misdistributing the spoils he had obtained sparked their anger, and they threatened to kill him. Despite this, it did not change anything, as he remained in charge of the place of obedience and was the one who had the first word.

In April 1571 AD, Euldj Ali left Algeria on board a ship of the "Galley" type, the crew of

which were Christians. He was succeeded upon his departure from Algeria by Commander "Mami Qorso" (Fromesta, 1881). On his way, he encountered an Ottoman ship, "Galiot," coming from Istanbul carrying a message from the Sultan asking him to be present at the head of the forces after Christian forces joined Pope Pius V (1504-1572) and began fighting the Ottomans in Cyprus with the encouragement of King Philip II of Spain. Naturally, Euldj Ali responded. To his request, he provided him with forces, fought alongside him, and achieved victory for the Ottoman army.

6-2-3 :The Battle of Lepanto 1571 AD - in present-day Greece - and Ali's role in it

After the Ottomans conquered Tunisia in 1569 AD and the island of Cyprus in 1570 AD, Pope Pius V felt the Ottoman danger sweeping North Africa and the western basin of the Mediterranean. He saw it necessary to conclude an alliance with all Christians to repel the threat of the Islamic tide. Venice quickly requested relief from Spain, and the Pope and the Christian nations responded to the call, fearing the extension of the Islamic advance towards Italy. Pope Pius V hastened to place his fleet under the command of Mark Antoine Colonna to support Venice. He sent delegations to the kings of Spain, Portugal, France, and Poland. The princes of Italy, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Moscow called on them to the necessity of their alliance to support Venice in a decisive battle (Fakir, "The Role of the Ottoman Fleet in the Battle of Lepanto 1571 AD," 2014). The initiative ended with the signing of the Holy Alliance on May 25, 1571 AD, in the Church of St. Pierre in Rome, in which Spain participated. The Pope appointed Don Juan of Austria as commander-in-chief of the allied forces against the Ottomans (Mercier, 1891).

When the Ottoman Sultan Selim II learned of the Christian plan, he called on all rulers and sea captains to prepare financially and morally to confront and obstruct these plans. Accordingly, Selim II sent a royal decree to Beylerbey of Algiers in response to Ali. He stated, "It has been decided this last year to invade the infidels from the land and the sea and inflict loss on his hostile islands. Also, we intend to repel and remove his harm and corruption. In view of my dependence on your good understanding, courtesy, kindness, courage and magnanimity, I order you and the ships and galleys with all their weapons to go urgently to meet the aforementioned Minister Berto Pasha. (Yusuf, Kilij Ali and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by (Abu et al., 1988.)

Meanwhile, the Ottoman Empire consisted of 250 warships manned by about 100,000 men and the powerful ships provided by Euldj Ali under the command of "Ali Pasha" and the second Sardar, "Berto Pasha." The Ottoman forces included the most famous and the most skilled captains of the sea "Muhammad Pasha bin Saleh Rais Ishaq," "Qara Ali," "Euldj Ali," "Murad Rais," "Mami and his brother Mustafa Arnaout," "Jaafar Rais," ruler of Algeria (1580 AD - 1581 AD), "Daley Rice, Hassan Veneziano and others (Gaid, 1991).

After the conquest of the island of Cyprus, the empire headed to the island of Crete in Greece and was joined by the Algerian fleet consisting of twenty (20) warships. They all headed to the coast of Albania. Then, they attacked the islands of Corfu and Kphalonia and seized the cities of Olcon-Duleigno and Antivari. With the arrival of winter, some ship navigators dispersed, resulting in a shortage of soldiers and ship crews (Al-Daghaim M., 1994).

The Christian naval ships met in the port of "Messini" and joined the Spanish fleets, numbering 70. The French fleet was composed of three ships and consisted of more than 200 "Galley" combat ships and 100 cargo ships. This alliance contained 08 Sicilian ships under the command of Admiral "Gandocordo", 70 Spanish ships under the command of Admiral Don Juan (1545-1578), 140 ships from Venice under the command of Admiral Niero, 12 ships from the

Pope under the command of Admiral Antoine, and 9 ships from the Order of Malta. These ships carried 80,000 men (Al-Daghaim, 1994). The Christian fleet had left the Strait of Messina on September 16, 1571 AD.

On October 5, 1571 AD, the Ottoman and Christian fleets reached the Bay Lepanto (Jalal, 1981). The Ottoman fleet remained for some time awaiting the orders of the Sublime Porte until a message arrived from it to Captain Pasha on August 19, 1571 AD, ordering him to do the following: "If you met the Christian fleet, and you and Ali agreed, attacked it." (Youssef, "Kilij Ali and his Role in the Ottoman Navy," a thesis for fulfilment a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988).

After the war, the council of the Ottoman fleet met to discuss the strategic situation. Euldj Ali suggested that the gathering of Ottoman ships should be hidden and that the battle should be far from the coast so that speed and naval manoeuvring would be available, which would facilitate siege operations and circumvent the enemy. For such a strategy, Ali Pasha and his assistants showed no interest due to his lack of experience and knowledge of naval wars (Khalifa, 1438 AH / 2017 AD), insisting on the necessity of confronting the enemy in the closed waters of the Gulf, which was agreed upon by most of the leaders (Halim, 1323 AH / 1905 AD). He ordered the exit from the Gulf Corinth. Hence, the Christian and Islamic fleets met on October 7, 1571 AD in the place between Lepanto and Patras.

The battle began (Bouhamshouch, 2002) with the withdrawal of the Christian starboard ship, led by Andre Doria, to the open sea, allowing Euldj Ali to advance behind it. He created confusion and then attacked the Maltese forces' command ship, eliminating everyone defending it. However, the starboard and centre of the Ottoman fleet were defeated in the first hours of the battle.

After the death of Ali Pasha, Euldj Ali led the fleet himself as the Muhammad Sokoli on November 7, 1571 AD, sent a letter appointing him to the position of captain Pasha. Muhammad Sokoli declared, "I order you to, when you receive this order, inform me without delay. after that, embark on the sea with the ships present with you, and contact His Excellency, my minister, Ahmed Pasha, and join your ships with his, and complete their armament and equipment, including their men, paddlers, and whatever equipment you need, and bring them across the archipelago between the islands of Eubèe and Chios, and defend them." (Youssef, Kilij Ali and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988). Accordingly, Euldj Ali collected the dispersed remaining Ottoman warships, seized the flag of the Knights of Malta and the spoils of some Maltese ships (Wolfe, Algeria and Europe 1500-1830, 2009), and formed a force of 87 ships then sailed to Istanbul (Al-Madani, The Three Hundred Years' War Between Algeria and Spain (1492-1792) 1975). The Christians captured 130 Ottoman ships, burned and sank 94 others, and also captured 300 cannons and captured 30 thousand prisoners (Beck, History of the Ottoman Empire, 1981) and more than 200 ships (Fernand, La méditerranée and the méditerranéen à l'époque de Philippe II, 1982).

In the battle, Euldj Ali showed great skill and agility in managing the battle, proving he was a good sailor. Despite this, he withdrew from the battle when he was certain of the defeat and set off with what remained with him of between 50-90 ships and the Maltese ships he had taken as spoils (Garrot, 1910.) towards Istanbul. The people there received him as a hero, and the Sultan granted him the title "Kiliç," which means the sword in the Ottoman language. (Al-Madani, The Three Hundred Years' War between Algeria and Spain, (1492-1792), 1976) The royal decrees began to address him as "Kiliç Ali Pasha" (- Aziz Al-Tar Sameh, The Ottoman Turks in North Africa, translated by Mahmoud Ali Amer, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiyyah, Beirut, Lebanon,



1989, (Sameh, 1989.) He was named Captain Pasha (Ozotona, Encyclopedia of the Political, Military, and Cultural History of the Ottoman Empire 1341-629 AH/ -1231 1922 AD, Arab House of Encyclopedias, 1431 AH / 2010 AD) rather than "Nyali Pasha", keeping him as Baylerbay Africa and appointing a representative for him in Algeria, who is "A'rab Ahmed."

#### 6-2-4 :Renewing the construction of the Islamic fleet

After Euldj Ali arrived in Istanbul, he began to renew the Islamic fleet (the Civil War, the Three Hundred Years' War between Algeria and Spain, (1492-1792), 1976). The Grand Vizier, Muhammad Pasha Sokoli, helped him and said: "The wealth of the empire enables us if we want to make our anchors from silver, the ropes from silk, and the sails from silk satin, and if you need anything to equip the ships, all you have to do is come to me personally." (Yusuf, Kiliç Ali and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in Modern and Contemporary History, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988.)

When the Venetian ambassador visited Istanbul to inspect the Ottoman military equipment, Minister Sokolli replied, "You came to see our morale after Lepanto. There is a big difference between your loss and our loss. With our seizure of your kingdom (Cyprus), we have cut off an arm for you. By striking our fleet, you have shaved our beards, so the severed arm does not grow back, unlike the beard, whose hair will grow thicker" (Defontin-Maxange, *Alger avant la conquête*, EudjAliCorsaire Barbaresque Beglier-Bey D'Afrique et Grand-Amiral, 1930).

Euldj Ali brought with him to Istanbul all the captains he had raised and appointed them to the position of captains of the arsenal (Sameh, *The Ottoman Turks in North Africa*, 1989), and he gave each of them a reward. He gave 08 Akçe (silver coin) to each of Arnaout Mami, Murad Reis and Qara Hasan. He armed the sailors, trained them in firearms, and abolished the weapons of arrows and spears that had proven ineffective in the Battle of "Lepanto." He had noticed in the Battle of "Lepanto" that the naval forces lacked "aids," so he ordered the construction of eight pieces of them and arming them with cannons at the front and the rear. In the summer of 1572 AD, the Ottoman fleet went on a mission into the Mediterranean. Thanks to the measures of Euldj Ali, the number of soldiers exceeded twenty thousand men armed with firearms (Yusuf et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988). Euldj Ali continued to invade the Christian islands and shores throughout September and October 1572 AD without the allies being able to stop him.

In November 1572 AD, at the end of the season of naval activity, he returned to Istanbul carrying many spoils from the outskirts of Greece. Fearing that Alj Ali, who had become famous, advised Pope Philip II to grant Euldj Ali" the presidency of the government of Spain or Sicily, to tempt him, but this attempt failed (DaumasGrammont et al. *sous la Domination Turque*, 1887).

When Venice realized the weakness of the Christian fleet, it concluded peace with the Ottoman Empire on March 7, 1573 AD, ceding the island of Cyprus to the Ottoman Empire and paying a military fine of 188 thousand ducats as well (Al-Madani, *The Three Hundred Years' War between Algeria and Spain, -1492/1792-*, 1976).

#### :5-2-Tunisia's recovery in 1574 AD.

The Spaniards were deceived by the victory of "Lepanto" and sought to reoccupy Tunisia and return their Hafsid allies to power. So they marched on it in 1573 AD (Hilmi et al. of the Arabs, 2004), as Prince "John of Alastiri" departed in October 1573 AD from the island of Sicily at the head of a fleet of 210 A ship carrying 10,000 fighters. He disembarked at the citadel of La Goulette, brought the Hafsid king, Abu Abbas Ahmad, and decided to attack Tunisia. As for the power, they decided to be divided equally between the Spanish and the

Hafsid sultan, but the latter did not accept. He abdicated the throne to his brother, Muhammad ibn al-Hasan. The Spaniards entered the city of Tunisia (Al-Diyaf, 1977), which did not have enough to defend it at that time, and its people fled on their own. The Spaniards controlled it without significant resistance (Al-Madani, *The Three Hundred Years' War between Algeria and Spain, (1492-1792)*, 1976).

A Tunisian delegation conveyed news of the Spanish-Hafsid invasion against the Tunisian people to Istanbul, which worried Sultan Selim II, who decided to conquer Tunisia (Al-Daghaim, c., 1994). He appointed Minister Sinan Pasha as commander of the land forces and Marine Marshal Euldj Ali Pasha. Commander of the naval fleet. He corresponded with the leaders of the African states to liberate Tunisia (Amer, 1989).

Euldj Ali set off from Istanbul on May 15, 1574 AD, with an arsenal of 298 ships with 40,000 soldiers and 7,000 Janissaries. In July 1574 AD, "Sinan Pasha" and "Ahmed A'rab" joined the forces of "Euldj Ali", in addition to the forces of the governor of Tripoli, Mustafa Pasha, and the governor of Kairouan, Haidar Pasha.

The battles began on July 20, 1574 AD, and Sinan Pasha had sent to Tunisia a military force estimated at a thousand men, headed by the governor of Algeria, Ramadan Pasha, the governor of Tripoli, Mustafa Pasha, and the governor of Kairouan, Haidar Pasha. He sent with them Ibrahim from the Sanjak of Egypt and Mahmoud Bey" from the Sanjak of Cyprus. They had a thousand soldiers equipped with cannons and weapons, and they surrounded Tunisia and besieged it by land. As for "Euldj Ali", he besieged La Goulette on July 22, 1574 AD (Al-Milli M., *Ancient and Modern History of Algeria*,, 1976). At the same time, Sinan Pasha went to Tunisia.

The first battles took place outside the city of Tunisia, in which the Spaniards were defeated and lost approximately 200 people killed or wounded (Youssef et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988). Sultan "Muhammad", the Hafsid and the Spanish commander withdrew and fortified themselves in the Bastion after they fortified it with wood and sand and provided it with cannons, food, water, and more than 7,000 fighters.

The Ottomans entered Tunisia without resistance after forty-three days of siege. On August 18, 1574 AD, the ground forces opened a breach in the fortress of La Goulette and blew it up to cut off the path to the Spaniards. They also killed 50,000 Spanish-Italian soldiers, including Prince Andrea Doria (1560-1864). 1,500 died because of the illnesses and the long siege (Fernand, *La méditerranée et le monde méditerranéen à l'époque de Philippe II*, 1982). They captured 3,000 soldiers, including Commander-in-Chief Don Piedro (Ozotona, *History of the Ottoman Empire*, 1st ed., Translated by Adnan Mahmoud Salman, reviewed by Mahmoud Al-Ansari, 1988).

The ground forces headed from La Goulette to Tunisia and joined Kılıç Ali Pasha. They participated in the besiegement of the Bastion Castle and captured it easily, taking as spoils the weapons, equipment and supplies they found. The Spanish commanders Serbloni and Zamoguerra were also arrested. "Porto Carrero" and everyone was sent with the Hafsid prince in handcuffs to Istanbul (Yusuf et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu al-Qasim Saadallah, 1988). With the fall of the Bastions, the state fell. Hafsidism in Tunisia (Daumas Grammont, *Histoire D'Alger sous la Domination Turque*, 1887).

Upon the return of the Ottoman fleet to Istanbul, Selim II presented a studded sword

and 3,000 golden liras to Kilic Ali Pasha, in addition to other gifts. He appointed Haidar Pasha to manage a palace in Tunisia (dinar, Al-Mu'nis in Akhbar Africa and Tunisia, 1869). Kiliç Ali Pasha provided him with 4,000 additional soldiers, and a Janissary garrison of Anatolian volunteers was established in Tunisia (Ozutuna, History of the Ottoman Empire, 1988).

After the conquest of Tunisia, the Grand Vizier, Muhammad Pasha Sokoli, addressed the Venetian ambassador, saying, "You shaved our beards in the Battle of Lepanto, but we cut off your hands in Tunisia. The beards will grow, but the hands will never grow." (Al-Daghaim M., Spotlight on the Ottoman Islamic Navy until the End The Reign of Sultan Selim II.) (Islamic Civilization and the World of the Seas), 1994.(

Kiliç Ali Pasha expressed his willingness to continue the jihad in the name of the Ottoman Empire, and he always repeated, "We will not listen to any proposal before evacuating African lands from infidels" (Ismail, 2004).

-Kiliç Ali Pasha and Morocco

After the final conquest of Tunisia, Kiliç Ali tried to add Morocco to the Ottoman Empire. He tried to win over the enemies of the Saadi king, Muhammad al-Mutawakkil (1547-1557 AD), the two brothers Abd al-Malik and Abu al-Abbas Ahmad. He wrote to the Ottoman Sultan asking him for military support, and a decree was issued to the ruler of Algeria. In 1575 AD, Ramadan Pasha directed an army to invade Fez (Sameh, The Ottoman Turks in North Africa, 1989).

At the borders of Morocco, Abd al-Malik asked Ramadan Pasha to allow him to march at the front of the army. They found the soldiers of Mawla Muhammad al-Mutawakkil in front of them. They did not fight them, so they entered Fez and kept with Mawla Abd al-Malik some Algerian soldiers (Abbad, Algeria during Turkish rule (1830- 1514), 2007).

After the Battle of Wadi al-Makhzen in 1578 AD, Kiliç Ali decided to direct a military campaign to Morocco after Ahmed al-Mansur belittling the Ottoman Sultan's gifts. However, King Saadi made up for the matter. He sent his delegations back to the Ottoman Sultan to appease and consolidate relations, which prevented the attack from continuing in the implementation of the orders of the Sultan (Al-Nasiri, 1955). On this basis, good relations continued between the Ottoman Empire and King Al-Mansur. Kiliç Ali was asked not to complete the unification of the Arab Maghreb under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire (Yusuf et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu Al-Qasim Saadallah 8, 1988).

The death of Kiliç Ali Pasha on June 27, 1587 AD

On June 27, 1587 AD, "Kiliç Ali" died. On that day, he had performed prayers in the mosque and distributed alms as usual. However, there are multiple stories about his death. It was said that "Sinan Pasha" was the one who poisoned him, given that he was aspiring to obtain his position. (Mahmah, European prisoners in the city of Algiers and their role in relations between Algeria and the countries of the Western Mediterranean Basin during the sixth and seventeenth centuries AD, a thesis for fulfilment a master's degree in modern history, 2011-2012). There is another story that says that when he reached the peak of his glory, "Ibrahim Pasha" - the son-in-law of Sultan Murad III (1546-1595) - told his wife that "Kiliç Ali" had insulted him, so she conveyed the words to her father, so he ordered his son-in-law, "Ibrahim Pasha," to kill him. The latter carried out the orders (Youssef et al. and his role in the Ottoman Navy, a thesis for fulfilment of a master's degree in modern and contemporary history, supervised by Abu al-Qasim Saad Allah, 1988). Kiliç Ali was buried inside the Topkhan Mosque, which he built in Istanbul in the Ottoman architectural style (FromestaF.d., 1881). He died, leaving many monuments that immortalized his name, including his mosque in Istanbul

and the complex attached to it, such as the school, the bathroom, and the grave.

### **Conclusion:**

With the death of "Kiliç Ali," the Baylerbey system ended in Algeria, which made Algeria's rulers true kings with widespread power and influence. It was replaced by the system of "pashas", who ruled the country for three years. Also, the Ottoman fleet began to lose its power and prestige.

The presented historical study reflects how the path of a Christian boy turned into a Muslim sailor with high competence that qualified him to assume high leadership positions until he became governor of Algeria. He was interested in the affairs of Muslims in Andalusia, Tunisia, and Tripoli, contributing to the defence of the Ottoman Empire in the Battle of Lepanto and other cities and restoring the Ottoman fleet until he became Captain Pasha.

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